[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

# MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."—JESUS CHRIST.

No. 26 Vol XXXI. Saturday, June 26, 1869. Price One Penny.

## THE CELEBRATION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, IN SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 11, 1869.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 386.

I would remark again that I have seen a statement made like this: "That the Union Pacific Company did not finish their road as they went along." They would have been fools if they had. I ask, would it have been wise or prudent for any man, embarked in an enterprise of the kind, when there were three or four tunnels, on which only a hundred or a hundred and fifty men could be placed at a time, to stop thousands of men waiting for them? Would it have been prudent for them to have stopped the whole progress of their work until these few moles had dug through these holes? Certainly not. What did they do? Why, they made switches around them and went on with their work, and employed thousands of men at the other end to prosecute the work to its completion; and while doing that, still progressed with the work behind until the tunnels were completed and everything done as contemplated. This was the action of wise men, and the fault-finding of men on this subject only exhibits their own folly.

I am not going, to-day, to mention names that have been connected with these things. I did that a short time ago in an article, wherein I thought they had been overlooked, hence it would be superfluous on the present occasion. Suffice it to say the things are now consummated, and we are uniting together in its celebration; and, as I stated before, uniting with millions of men who are celebrating the same event in the East, and in the new far-western California. I thought I would say so much in relation to this matter by way of doing away with some of those false statements put in circulation in relation to the construction of this road: and when it shall be completed according to the original design, and everything has been levelled up and placed in proper position, my impression is that it will be one of the best roads in the United States.

I do not wish to occupy much time, as there are others to speak and other subjects to be spoken upon. I therefore say Success to the Union Pacific Railroad (applause); may it grow and increase, and make its projectors and contractors wealthy, prosperous and happy.

We have now got a high way cast upon this continent, and we hope to see thousands of Latter-day Saints come on this way to their homes without the slow process of traveling with ox-teams. (Applause.) Let us send for our friends and associates from far distant lands; they can be landed at our doors now speedily. In a short time we will make a railroad right into this city. (Applause.) This will be only a small matter; but the branches of this road will be many; this is the mother of many branches yet to be made. It will have a numerous offspring east, west, north and south, and in every direction. These are my

feelings, and I say honor to the men who projected this enterprise, and hon r to the men who have consummated it. (Applause.)

On motion of Hon W. H. Hooper, Delegate to Congress for this Territory, three cheers were given for the Union and Central Pacific, the heroes who have consummated the work, and for the National Government.

Martial band played "Robin Red Breast."

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas the last rail is now laid on the iron road which bridges from ocean to ocean this vast land of liberty and progress:

*Resolved*—That the people of Utah—the great pioneers of the Rocky Mountains—receive with acclamation the glad news of the completion of the mighty work to which, as a people, they have contributed their part; and hand in hand with the great circle of States and Territories now rejoicing in union over the event, do thank God for its accomplishment.

*Resolved*—That in this national event we recognize a preparation for the permanence and material prosperity of the nation; and an indication of her manifest destiny to become the great HIGHWAY OF COMMERCE for the world, and a medium for the exchange of the riches of Asia with the industrial products of Europe.

*Resolved*—That in the union of the extremities of the continent by the Great Railway now completed, we discern the purpose of Providence to perfect the unity of the family of States in this mighty nation.

*Resolved*—That in thus binding with ties of commerce and mutual interest the sovereign States of the Republic, and in extending the links until they lave in the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, we recognise a foretype of the coming days when on the opposite shores shall be reflected and felt the spirit and genius of those institutions of which our Republic is ever to be the great exemplar.

*Resolved*—That in celebrating the day that witnessed the spanning of the desert by the iron road, we also honor the projectors and executors of the work; but most the NATION whose magnanimity has, with a rapidity unparalleled, caused its construction.

The resolutions and preamble were unanimously adopted.

"Star Spangled Banner" by the brass band.

Hon. Geo. A. Smith made the following remarks:

This is one of those occasions where all political and other differences, of whatever name or character, are hushed in uniting in the general joy at the grand triumph of art, energy and enterprise in our country, in placing an iron band between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, surmounting the rugged, Rocky, Wasatch and Sierra Nevada mountains, the last with its twenty-two miles of snow sheds, and uniting the country with an imperishable chain. It is to me a source of rejoicing when I reflect upon the history of our Territory from the time when President Young, with 143 pioneers, led the way, and at every mountain, every hill and every difficult spot, looked here and there to see where the "iron horse" might follow us, expecting long ere this to see the grand event accomplished. I must say that in our views and feelings on this subject we were in advance of the age. The first Legislative Assembly in Utah portrayed, by its memorial to Congress, that which we behold. We rejoice in this, and also in the fact that our countrymen came to the rescue.

When I crossed the Plains with my family, it took me 105 days from the Missouri River to this point; now it hardly requires the same number of hours. Look at, think of, and rejoice in the change!

While our countrymen from Maine to California and Alaska, and from North to South, are now celebrating this grand event—the marriage of the eastern and western oceans.—I rejoice that we have the privilege of participating. I feel that the circumstances that have called us together on this occasion are truly of a joyous nature. The work has been accomplished, and it is but a key or commencement of others of a similar character. Other tracks will be necessary across the continent and sideroads, and the result

will be the development of energy, enterprise and intelligence on every hand, and increased trade, commerce and intercourse with the nations of the earth.

We have every reason to suppose that, as a people, by being better known we shall be better understood. (Applause.) The blessings of the God of Israel be upon you all is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

The following memorial to Congress, adopted by the first annual session of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, March 3, 1852, was read by David McKenzie, Esq.:

"*To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*:

"Your memorialists, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully pray your honorable body to provide for the establishment of a national central railroad from some eligible point on the Mississippi or Missouri rivers, to San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento or Astoria, or such other point on or near the Pacific coast as the wisdom of your honorable body may dictate.

"Your memorialists respectfully state that the immense emigration to and from the Pacific requires the immediate attention, guardian care and fostering assistance of the greatest and most liberal government on the earth. Your memorialists are of opinion that not less than five thousand American citizens have perished on the different routes within the last three years, for the want of proper means of transportation; that an eligible route can be obtained your memorialists have no doubt, being extensively acquainted with the country. We know that no obstruction exists between this point and San Diego; and that iron, coal, timber, stone and other materials exist in various places on the route; and that the settlements of this Territory are so situated, as to amply supply the builders of said road with materials and provisions for a considerable portion of the route, and to carry on an extensive trade after the road is completed.

"Your memorialists are of opinion that the mineral resources of California, and these mountains, can never be fully developed to the benefit of the people of the U.S., without the construction of such a road; and, upon its completion, the entire trade of China and the East Indies will pass through the heart of the Union, thereby giving our citizens the almost entire control of the Asiatic and Pacific trade; pouring into the lap of the American States the millions that are now diverted through other commercial channels; and last, though not least, the road herein proposed would be a perpetual chain or iron band which would effectually hold together our glorious Union with an imperishable identity of mutual interest, thereby consolidating our relations with foreign powers in times of peace, and our defence from foreign invasion by the speedy transmission of troops and supplies in times of war.

"The earnest attention of Congress to this important subject is solicited by your memorialists, who, in duty bound, will ever pray."

Martial band played "Yankee Doodle."

Hon. W. H. Hooper addressed the assembly at considerable length on the difficulties encountered, and the perseverance, energy, skill and genius required in the accomplishment of such enterprises as the Atlantic Telegraph and Pacific Railroad, and upon the great aid they render to the cause of humanity, civilization and progress throughout the world.

The following toasts and sentiments were then read:—

The Railroad Completed; only an *earnest of much greater works*, that the citizens of Utah—in connection with the rest of the Republic—will accomplish in the *early future* for the good of humanity.—W. S. Godbe.

The officers, agents, and employees of the C.P. and U.P. Railroads. May the energy which has characterized their efforts in the construction and completion of railroads be rewarded by the realization of their most ambitious hopes of prosperity to this Great Republic—our common country.—S. W. Richards.

May the keystone of the Pacific Railroad soon be bedded on a State.—D. McKenzie.

The laborers who have worked on

this magnificent enterprise, may they share in the glory of its consummation. —Hon. John Taylor.

Deseret welcomes to her borders, by the Pacific Railroad, every lover of peace and good will to man.—D. McKenzie.

The railroad; a mighty engine for the promulgation of the Gospel of "Peace on earth and good will to man." —W. S. Godbe.

Three cheers for the man and the men who pioneered these mountains, and thus paved the way for the construction of this great work.—E. L. T. Harrison.

Brass band played quick march, "Hard times come again no more," when the proceedings were closed with benediction by the Chaplain.

Martial band played "There's Nae Luck About the House," during the dispersal of the assembly.

In the evening the business portions of the city were beautifully illuminated; the City Hall, Theatre, Eagle Emporium, Exchange Buildings, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office being the most brilliant. There was also a bonfire on Arsenal Hill, and private displays of fireworks in several parts of the city.

The celebration throughout was marked by that harmony, tranquility and good order for which Salt Lake City is remarkable; all classes of citizens participated, and all enjoyed themselves rationally, but heartily, in honor of the completion of the Great Trans-Continental Railroad.—*Deseret News.*

## DIVINATION.

"And the magicians 'did so with their enchantments." No doubt of it; those were palmy days for diviners; Egypt was in all her glory; had attained to an intellectuality which, if it did take a different direction to that of our day, will certainly bear comparison with it. It was in the direction of *divination* that the current of mind ran; nothing of importance was undertaken either by king, priests or people, without first obtaining information respecting results. To satisfy the requirements of the age, a class of men arose who made it their business to gratify the public taste by cultivating their powers of mind with a view to get an insight into the future.

It is not fair to assume that these men were mercenary in their motives, although some may have been so; they seem to have devoted themselves to study with a determination and disinterestedness such as usually characterise the earnest enquirer after truth; they were temperate in their lives, and even mortified their bodies by an abstemiousness which would have been trying to the sensualist; and this was all done with a desire to find favor with the gods "to whom all secrets are known."

Men of this stamp are likely to get information from the unseen world; and, in their researches after truth, as they understood it, they could hardly fail to stumble upon some of the principles which influence, if they do not control, human actions, and arrive at a knowledge of some of the great, but simple, natural laws which lie at the foundation of things. No stone was left unturned by them in their pursuit of that kind of knowledge they sought after: magic in the use of numbers and cabalistic characters; divining by omens, as the flight of birds, traces of which practice remain with us in the old saying: "One crow, good luck; two crows, sorrow," there is luck in odd numbers, &c.

As to the cabalistic marks, they are still used on the eastern continent; and traces of the same are found in the practice of hoarding a crooked sixpence, or any coin with a hole in it, "for luck," and in marking potatoes and other substances with mystical characters to act as "charms."

Many very curious things were discovered by the magicians as they were called, the memory of some of which has been preserved to this day by tradition and in the "learned books"

by those who dabble in the same "sciences." But it appears to have been more by communications with the unseen world that they obtained intelligence concerning things about to transpire on the earth.

Not that such kind of intelligence was at all times reliable, it was not so; but that a great many things were revealed which did prove true, there is abundant evidence on record. This was, indeed, the secret of the success of the "soothsayer," or, as the word implies, truth teller; for by an infatuation which appears natural to man, that which really occurred was believed to be the result of the prediction, and that which did not happen was attributed to a lack of faith in the people.

But that great wonders were wrought by the skill of the ancients in divination there can be but little doubt; it could not all have been deception any more than it is now. They may have had, as they have now in Asiatic countries, their sleight-of-hand conjurors of the "Wizard of the North" genus. Still, the fact of their having deceivers or imitators, shows that the popular belief was in favor of those things being possible, and it is strong evidence that real miracles were performed. Not that there were then, any more than there are now, miracles in that impossible sense believed in by the ignorant, something done without a cause; but there were acts performed which were the result of natural operations not then understood by the masses. There is strong presumptive evidence of the fact that the prophets of Baal, for instance, did at times obtain fire from some supernatural source to consume their sacrifices, or it is not reasonable to suppose that four hundred and fifty men would have been so unwise as to expect such a thing. It was in the presence of Elijah that they failed, for which there must have been a reason; the sequel informs us what the reason was.

It is not logical, then, to deny to those ancient magicians the powers which both sacred and profane history ascribe to them; neither is it charitable to attribute it to venal or corrupt motives. As a class they were kept about the courts of kings and great men; great things were expected of them, and no doubt were realized; and it appears that they did not fail except when they were in the presence of beings who had higher powers than themselves.

By taking this view we get rid of many difficulties which present themselves to the reader of ancient history; we can understand how it happened that in the Court of Babylon "the magicians, astrologers, sorcerers and Chaldeans," were baffled in the presence of Daniel, and to come nearer to our own times, the powerlessness of such men in the presence of Jesus and his disciples.

As to our denying the existence of great powers of divination in ancient times, because we cannot understand how they were attained to, it would be quite as just to deny the existence of these things now for the same reason. If the ancients had their soothsayers and astrologers, the moderns have their fortune letters and Zadkiels; if the former had their necromancers, who held communion with the spirits of the departed, so have the latter—millions of them—in the "spiritualists." If they believed in sorcery, many now believe that their cattle or themselves can be "bewitched." If they had those who by their incantations could command the sick to be healed, in these days there are "Zouaves" and mesmerisers. If they had their witch of Endor to call up the shade of Samuel, there are those now who claim to call up Moses, Julius Cæsar, or any one else when wanted. If they shut up their mediums in the secret recesses of the "adytum" to commune with the dead, there are in our day "seances" in which the Devenports, or others, are shut up in a cabinet, certainly for a less laudable purpose than the ancients sought in the secret chamber,—which was to get information.

Now it is reasonable to believe that all these things are by the same spirit, for the works are the same. Never did this spirit shine forth more conspicuously than when the authority of the living God was upon the earth. With that authority, if the spirit of divination is not co-eval in the heavens, it appears to have always been contemporaneous on the earth, and it has always been antagonistic to that

authority. Fifty years ago there was a great lack of faith in the supernatural; it is not so now. Men had by science endeavored to explain away all the phenomena ascribed to spiritual influence; nobody, comparatively, believed in the spirit of prophecy, either in a good or bad sense. There were no mediums, no "seances," no spirit-rapping and table turnings; no "interior revelations;" no divination in its many forms. Now these things are fashionable. How is it that this spirit which has slept for ages is again evoked? "Like causes produce like effects." It is the antagonism brought to bear against the authority of God which calls forth these manifestations; when that is not on the earth the spirit of divination slumbers. It is only when Prophets and Apostles are among men with a view to bring about the Government of God; when this power as well as this authority are made manifest, the power of the opposite is needed to deceive.—*Deseret Evening News.*

## GENERAL GRANT AND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

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"*Baltimore Gazette*,

"Washington, Sunday, May 16, 1869.

"The report of the triple alliance is regarded by the Cabinet as a stock-jobbing report. General Grant himself would be rather pleased with the idea, for it is very evident that he is in favor of a war. He is convinced that in case of hostilities England would lose Canada and have its commerce destroyed. Some of the members of the Cabinet are anxious to know what part the Southern leaders would take in case of a rupture."

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The *Baltimore Gazette* is very poor authority for General Grant's sentiments on any subject. It represents now, as it did throughout the war, the ultra secession sentiment of Maryland, and omits no opportunity now, as it omitted none then, to misrepresent the opinions and sentiments of the Administration and the Republican party.

We do not believe that General Grant is "in favor of a war" with England, or that, if he were, he would be "pleased with the idea" that England was to have the support of France and Spain in the contest. General Grant knows too much of war—of the check it imposes on national progress and the development of free institutions, and the infinite suffering and misery which attend it, ever to be "in favor of war" except in presence of greater evils which can be averted in no other way. Senator Chandler is naturally eager for war, simply because he knows nothing about it;—but wars are never desired by the men who have had most experience of them. England would probably "lose Canada" in case of war, and so she will without it; and what good it would do us to destroy her commerce is not very clear. The day has long gone by when it was supposed that one nation could thrive only on the misfortues and losses of another.

Before the election, General Grant believed "peace"—both at home and abroad—to be the great necessity of our country;—and nothing has occurred since that time to change his opinion. Every interest of the country needs peace. We need it to revive our industry, to revivify our internal commerce, to promote harmony of feeling and unity of political sentiment between different sections. We lost a great deal of blood—literally and figuratively—during the war; our first great necessity is to regain it. What we need more than anything else is to grow. Five, or ten, or twenty years of calm, steady growth, will do more for us in every way than a decade of victorious war. But, however brilliant our triumphs in case of war might be, they would involve losses as well. The most successful battles inflict heavy calamity on the victors as well as on the vanquished. And it is not wise for any nation to seek such losses, under the most flattering prospects,

except under pressure of some dire necessity.

General Grant cannot favor war with England unless he has utterly lost that sound judgment and common sense for which he had credit before he became President. A war with England —without greater provocation or excuse than now exists—would not be popular in this country. On the contrary, it would be regarded as the height of insanity on the part of any party that should favor it.

If anything could reconcile our people to it, it would be such a coalition of European Powers against us as has been reported. Coalitions are odious to our people. We claim the right to deal with each separate nation by itself,—to consult its sentiments and its interests by themselves, and not in connection with those of other nations. When the war between England and Russia first became imminent, it excited little interest in this country. But when the *entente cordiale* was formed between England and France against Russia, it turned the sympathy of our people towards the latter Power; and when it was announced by the British Minister that this *entente* was intended to embrace the West as well as the East, and to constitute a barrier against the United States as well as Russia, that declaration made us the allies of Russia from that time forward. If England is foolish enough to repeat that mistake now, it is not easy to predict the possible consequences.—*New York Times*, May 19.

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Nothing teaches patience like a garden. You may go round and watch the opening bud from day to day, but it takes its own time, and you cannot urge it on faster than it will.

Bone Food: A Plea for Bran.—Were we to eat our bread as Nature produces the corn, all would be well; but the miller steps in and alters it. He has "sought out many inventions," and among the rest the flour mill with a bolting or sifting attachment, by means of which he is able to separate from the *endosperm*, or body of the grain, almost every particle of the covering or shell—bran. The result is fine, snowy-white flour. If we burn a portion of the fine white flour, we shall find, in 1,000 parts, 4·1 of ash—no more—consisting of lime, 0·1; potash, 1·5; magnesia, 0·3; soda, 0·1; silica, none; phosphoric acid, 2·1. In the bran, there will be found, in 1,000 parts, 55·6 of ash, consisting of lime, 2·6; potash, 13·3; magnesia, 9·4; soda, 0·3; silica, 0·6; phosphoric acid, 28·8; chlorine, &c., 0·6. Here is a result in a nutshell, or, rather, in the shell of a wheat kernel. Out of the 59·7 parts of mineral materials contained in the grain, only 4·1 parts are found in the fine flour. The 55·6 parts, which our mechanical skill has enabled us to remove, are made up entirely of elements required for the proper uses of the human system. To withhold them is nothing short of robbery, a despoiling of our own tissues and fluids. Let us, then, feed our children more on brown bread than white.—D. H. Jacques.

Ten Follies.—To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study at school the faster they learn. To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausting it is the more good is done. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is good for the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, hoping that, somehow or other, it may be done in your case with impunity. To advise another to take a remedy which you have tried yourself without making special inquiry as to whether all the conditions are alike. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary walking in the morning.—*The Moralist.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

## SENT OF GOD.

We learn from the Scriptures that it is essential that all who preach the "word of God" should be sent of Him, or, "how shall they preach except they be sent?" When God, in the days of Noah, looked upon the earth and beheld that it was corrupt and filled with violence, in consequence of having departed from the truth, He informed Noah that He intended to make an end of the wickedness of the inhabitants of the earth by a flood, and commanded him to build an ark. Noah was a preacher of righteousness, and, as such, had the word of God unto the nations; but the people had become so corrupt that they loved not the light, rejected the divine message, and died in their sins; reaping the penalty of disobedience, they were destroyed. When the children of Israel were sorely oppressed by the Egyptians, the Lord heard their cries and, remembering His covenant with Abraham and their fathers, looked upon them and "had respect unto them." At that time He appeared unto His servant Moses, and revealed Himself as the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. He gave commandments unto Moses, and revealed unto Him the great work He was about to accomplish in the gathering of Israel out of Egypt. When Moses wished to excuse himself as being "slow of speech, and of a slow tongue," the Lord called Aaron, his brother, and said, "thou shalt speak unto him, and put words in his mouth: and I will be with thy mouth, and with his mouth, and will teach ye what ye shall do. And he shall be thy spokesman unto the people: and he shall be to thee instead of a mouth, and thou shalt be to him instead of God." By this we learn how Aaron was sent of God by revelation; and it is written, concerning authority to proclaim the principles of eternal life, "no man taketh this honor unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron."

When the sons of Aaron were called to officiate in the priest's office, they were called by revelation through Moses; and all instructions were given by revelation, according to the requirements or necessities of Israel. God called Joshua, and appointed the Judges. He called the prophets; and when Israel demanded to have a king, He appointed who should be king over Israel. All the prophets have testified that they were sent of God, and spake by the power of the Holy Ghost; and wherever they were they bore testimony of the existence and power of the God of Israel. Daniel, the Prophet, answered Nebuchadnezzar concerning his dream: "The secret which the king hath demanded cannot the wise men, the astrologers, the magicians, the soothsayers, shew unto the king; but there is a God in heaven that revealeth secrets." The Savior taught that He was sent of God, to do His Father's will, saying, "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." Also, "If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I pro-

ceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but He sent me." The Apostles were also sent of God, and under the direction of the Holy Ghost they ordained and set apart such men as were suggested, in the providences of God, by the Holy Spirit, as it is recorded: "the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them."

In these last days, in fulfillment of the prophecies, God has spoken through His servant the Prophet Joseph Smith, who, like unto the former-day Prophets and Apostles, testified that God had revealed His will unto him, and had sent him to usher in the dispensation of the fullness of times. All who honestly receive and obey this message, receive an evidence unto their satisfaction that his testimony is true, and know that to preach the Gospel of Christ men must be sent of God. The object of preaching is to win souls to Christ and guide them in the narrow path that leads to an eternal life, that through faith and obedience all may gain the knowledge of God. To attain this, the gift of the Holy Ghost is necessary as anciently, by which all may be instructed in spiritual things and understand the ways of God, that there may be "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, One God and Father of all," understood and worshiped in spirit and in truth by all Saints. G. T.

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ARRIVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—On the 16th inst., Elders James Lavender, Amos H. Neff, George Henry Snell and George W. Groo arrived from Utah. Elder Snell is assigned to the Swiss and German Mission; Elder Neff is appointed Traveling Elder in the Bristol Con., and Elder Groo, Traveling Elder in the Nottingham Con.; Elder Lavender will receive his appointment after attending to some business intrusted to his care.

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CHANGES IN BRANCHES.—Commencing on the 1st of July next, the Newport, Abersychan and Abergavenny Branches will be attached to the Monmouthshire Conference; and Presidents R. Dye and L. W. Richards are requested to see that the reports of those Branches and other requisite arrangements are made to accord with this change at the time specified.

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EMIGRATION.—By letter from President Young, published in this number, it will be seen that, for reasons therein set forth, there was a probability that the emigration might not begin until the last of August or first of September. It is expected that bro. Staines will ere long be in Liverpool, and the information he may bring in regard to railway fares, &c., and the arrangements and times concluded upon will at once be published in the STAR. The anxiety of the Saints upon this subject is well understood, and they may all, all the time, rest assured that they will be notified, in each succeeding STAR, of all additional information as fast as it is received. And while writing, it is proper to again remind all who are hoping or expecting to be assisted, that faith, diligence and economy to the utmost on their part will aid much toward attaining their desires. This delay gives those needing aid an opportunity to write to their relatives and friends and those in Utah who are owing them, that the P. E. Fund and the donations at large may be left for those who have not such sources to look to, for it is very desirable to use every effort within reach for the emancipation of the largest number possible.

Since the foregoing was in type, the following telegram has been received:—"From W. C. Staines to Albert Carrington: *Minnesota* passengers left well. I leave for Liverpool June 23rd.—New York, June 17."

RELEASING.—The number of Elders lately appointed to the European Mission will probably permit the release of nearly all in the British Isles who came before 1868, and perhaps some who came in that year, of which due notice will be given from time to time, as the interests of the work may admit.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, May 22, 1869.

Pres. Albert Carrington.

Dear Brother,—Your welcome favor of the 1st inst. has been received, and its contents perused with much satisfaction. We are extremely well pleased to hear of your continued good health, and of the general success met with in your field of labor. Cheering epistles continue to come in from every part of the Lord's vineyard, showing that the Elders are busy, and that the fruits of their labors follow them.

We had an interesting trip through the southern settlements, visiting and instructing the Saints, who will, we trust, profit therefrom. The settlements in southern Utah are progressing finely; St. George is a marvel; considering its superb gardens and vineyards, it is, probably, the finest city in the Territory.

As you have, of course, heard, the railroad is through to the Pacific, and, as one result, a great many people are passing to and fro thereon, many of whom visit our world renowned city.

On the 17th inst. the First Presidency broke ground at Ogden for the railroad between Ogden and Salt Lake Cities. There was no great display, no speech-making; though, somewhat unexpectedly, a large concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremony. I merely cut out a sod, using a spade for the occasion, which I considered more appropriate than a pick, as being the right tool in the right place. The sod, I am informed, was afterwards borne away in fragments, as a memento of the event.

We have appointed Elder Wm. C. Staines to superintend this season's emigration; he started this morning (the 24th), and will make his arrangements with the railroad Companies as he goes East. He will run over and see you, and arrange matters understandingly for the best interests of the emigration.

We are of opinion, all matters considered, that we had best defer the emigration until late in August or early in September. The chances are that the rates will then be lower, and traveling will be more healthy and pleasant, and the Union Pacific railroad better ballasted and of course safer to travel on.

I received a very interesting letter from my son Heber lately, and was much pleased with the spirit thereof.

We commend your action in Glossop's case; it is far better that all such men should either be promptly sent home, or at once cut off from the Church.

I am happy to state that my health is much improved since we started on the southern trip. Brother George A. Smith is also much better. Bro's. Wells, George Q. Cannon and all the brethren with whom I am immediately associated are, I believe, usually well.

The missionaries we are now sending are, more or less, men of experience, who ought to be able to assist you in the Mission; therefore, should you have any more of the Glossop stripe, you will be able to release them. There also may be others who, in your judgment, ought to be released.

The names of the missionaries appointed since Conference are Howard O. Spencer, Thomas Rogers, Nymphus C. Murdock, Lot Smith, Stephen Taylor, Israel Evans, Jacob Jensen and Lars Burg.

Praying continually for your welfare and every blessing to enable you to magnify your high and holy calling, I remain your brother in the Gospel,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The college judges of a man by his attainments, the world by his abilities.

# THE INAUGURATION OF THE WORK ON THE UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The citizens of Utah, from Bear Lake to the Rio Virgen, will read with more than ordinary gratification the announcement that President Young and the principal Authorities of the Church have begun in earnest the construction of the Utah Central Railroad, which will connect Ogden with Salt Lake City, and Salt Lake City with the Great Pacific Railroad and the rest of mankind.

The 17th of May, 1869, will hereafter take a prominent place in the calendar of the Territory, and in the history of "Mormonism" will form a very important page. It is not merely the construction of forty miles of railroad between two cities, and the facility it affords to our own travel and to our own commerce, but it is another step in the direction of the development of wealth, and manifests a materiality that stamps the movement with something other than the ephemeral existence so often wished for by its ememies. Railroads, that have ever been in the mouths of our maligners as the entering wedge to split "Mormonism" to pieces, are turned by a masterly hand to build it up, to strengthen it, and to extend it more than ever. True, there is an imperial mind visible, but behind that again there is an invisible power as much higher than man as the heavens are high above the earth, which directs and overrules. This is the secret of success—this is what enrages the speculator and the disappointed. They move and they are checked. They think that it is plan, purpose and duplicity—it is neither, it is the inevitable. As William Seward once said of the struggle between slavery and freedom, it was an "irrepressible conflict."

"Mormonism" is a great fact, that will live when men now prominent on its stage and theatre will have passed away and gone as "dust to dust." To our minds, the actors are but pigmies; the great movement is like the rushing of mighty waters. Men, like objects, may be visible on its surface here and there, and other elements as powerful may for the moment be concealed, but they are there, and when they are wanted they are visible. We see an endless succession and all moving onwards, forwards, and in never ending progress.

### THE CEREMONY.

At ten o'clock the Ogden brass band, under the leadership of Elder Wm. Pugh, was seen moving towards the line of the Pacific Railroad, heading the carriages of President Young and the Apostles and friends who accompanied him from Ogden and Salt Lake City, towards the spot selected for the breaking of the ground.

As soon as the chief engineer had sighted the grading on the opposite side of the river, and President Young had determined the initial point for the commencement of labor, the people were called to order, and the President, uncovering, said:

We are about to break the ground for the Utah Central Railroad. While we do this, and are engaged in this act, we will invoke the blessings of the God of Heaven, whom we worship, in whom we trust, on whom we depend, from whom we receive all of our blessings, and who dispenses His kind providences to the good and to the evil.

Being President of the Company, I shall prepare to break the ground, then call upon my first Counselor, George A. Smith, to offer up the dedicatory prayer.

President Geo. A. Smith offered the following

### DEDICATORY PRAYER:

Our Father, who art in heaven, we appear before Thee at this time, and thank Thee for the preservation of our lives, when surrounded by our enemies. When our Prophet and our Patriarch were slain, and when the power of darkness gathered around us, Thou didst come to our rescue, and didst raise up and inspire a man with wisdom to lead us into these valleys of the mountains, where we could enjoy rest and peace, and be delivered from the wrath of our enemies. Thou didst look in mercy upon this desert land, and the smiles of Thy counte-

nance have shone upon those who have sought it with all their hearts; Thou hast made the land fruitful, and hast caused rich streams of water to gush from the mountains, and grain and fruit have been produced in abundance for the sustenance of Thy people.

We thank Thee that Thou hast preserved our lives, and hast enabled us to extend the settlements of Thy Saints, and to sound the Gospel to the nations of the earth, and hast opened up the way for the redemption of thousands of the honest in heart from bondage in the midst of the nations of the earth. Thou hast permitted us to rear habitations and temples and tabernacles, and to erect in our Territory a line of telegraph by which we can communicate for hundreds of miles among Thy people.

And now that we have come upon this ground to dedicate this spot to the work we are undertaking, we ask Thee to look upon us in kindness, and to bless our efforts to construct a railway from this place to Salt Lake City. We dedicate this ground to Thee, that it may be Thine, that it may be holy, that all things upon it may be according to Thy mind and will, and that no evil influences may prevail against the ordinary pursuits of commerce and trade. May peace and prosperity and travel be enjoyed and protected on this line of road.

Bless the President of this road, the Vice-President and the Directors, the Engineers and all the officers connected therewith, and all those who may now or hereafter take part therein; that this road may be a blessing unto Israel and to the nation in which we live. May no accident occur in its progress, and may all the blessings pertaining to Israel be enjoyed by the people.

Bless Thy servant whom Thou hast called to preside over Thy Saints. Give him strength and understanding, and cause Thy blessings to rest upon him, and upon his counselors, that they may be a blessing unto Israel. Remember the Priesthood. May they be filled with wisdom, and knowledge, and power to do Thy will. Bless this Stake of Zion, and build it up a holy city unto Thee. May Thy Saints rejoice, and be protected from evil, and enjoy peace, prosperity, and the blessings of Thy servants who are called to labor in this part of Thy vineyard, that they may be prepared to participate in the building of a Temple in Jackson county, in Thine own due time.

Bless the efforts of Thy people to build up Thy kingdom in this place, that no mobs nor violence may come upon them, that the order and institutions of Thy kingdom may be preserved, and that the wicked may have no power to bring trouble upon Israel. May the light of Thy counsel rest upon every soul of Thy people, that they may continue this work which we now commence, that from the time the first sod is broken it may never cease to move forward.

Open the way, that means may not be lacking to accomplish this work, that the material and rolling stock may not be wanting, but that this city and Salt Lake may be speedily connected by an iron road.

Upon Thee we rest our strength. We fear not the ways of men nor the plans of men, while Thou, O God, lookest upon us in favor. Give us power to overcome. Rule and overrule all things for the establishment of Thy kingdom upon the earth, that the time may soon come that peace and harmony and a glorious millennium may be enjoyed.

We ask Thee to look upon this spot, that it and all the lands used in this road and all connected therewith may be dedicated unto Thee, and be holy, that the road in its completed state may be dedicated unto Thee. All these blessings we ask in the name of Jesus. Amen.

President Young said:

Gentlemen, you have heard the dedicatory prayer. I hope that the hearts of those present can respond to the principles therein expressed, and I trust that our future lives will correspond with the sentiments therein contained.

Mayor Farr handed the President a spade, with which he then cut about a foot square of turf, and said:

I lift the first sod of this road, and now leave it in the hands of the superintendent and the workmen employed to construct the road.

After three hearty cheers for the President of the Utah Central Railroad, the people were dismissed.

Presidents Smith and Wells, and the Apostles present, each lifted a spade full of sod, and the people dispersed.

The ceremony was brief, to the point, and every person seemed satisfied. There was an air of joy about the whole assembly that indicated that there was more felt than expressed, and that the gathering on this occasion was indicative of progress in the right direction.

Among the other distinguished persons present, we noticed Hon. Wm. Jennings, vice-President U. C. R. R., Hons. John Taylor, E. T. Benson, F. D. Richards and son, B. Young, jun., John W. Young, W. H. Hooper, and L. Farr, Mayor of Ogden, with other municipal officers, Bishops C. W. West and John Sharp, F. Little, Esq., director, Jesse W. Fox, chief engineer of the road, A. M. Musser, Enoch Reese, W. S. Godbe, D. O. Calder, Israel Ivins, Jos. Woodmansee, A. M. Miner, D. P. Kimball, Geo. Reynolds, of the *Deseret News*, W. Hussey, R. Megeath, C. L. Minor, correspondent Cincinnati *Republic*, S. O. Cundy, of Chicago, D. S. Sandford, of New York, and J. F. Hatch, of Chicago, Esqrs., Major Walters, from England, Judges J. Browning and Francis A. Brown, Colonels J. H. Martineau, Walter Thompson and D. Gamble, Majors Pidcock and Herrick, Captains T. S. Wadsworth, H. Tribe, T. Doxy and J. Owens. The occasion was also graced with the presence of a number of ladies from Salt Lake City, Ogden, and neighboring settlements.

The turf was broken and lifted about a quarter past ten o'clock, from a spot of land 150 paces east of the Pacific Railroad and 170 south of Hotel-street, and about half a mile west of the Main Street of this city. The Vice-President stated that the road would be finished by the 1st of October next.

Besides the multitudes of spectators on foot from this and neighboring counties, and from other Territories, States and nations, a large number of persons were in carriages, and there were also on the ground several teams with plows and scrapers, also operators with picks, shovels, spades, &c.

Before the spectators dispersed, Major Russell took some photographic views of the scene and proceedings.

The day was all that could be desired. The sun shone beautifully, while a gentle breeze tempered his rays. The scene was one of much interest and beauty. To the south and west were the rushing Weber and the rich and well timbered Weber bottom, bounded by the bold bluffs beyond; to the northwest, for fifteen or twenty miles, lay the fertile valley, abundantly watered by the Ogden and Weber rivers, and extending to the glistening shores of the Salt Lake; to the east reposed the thriving city of Ogden; still further east and northeast, and constituting a magnificently bold relief to the picture, rose the towering snow-capped mountains of the rugged Wasatch range, altogether a scene long to be remembered by the fortunate spectators.—*Salt Lake Telegraph.*

## SKETCHES FROM THE MODERN HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

*(Jewish Chronicle.)*

The greatest enemies of the Jews in Castile, as elsewhere throughout Spain, were the clergy of the dominant Church, who could not understand or conceive how the Jews could entertain feelings of indifference toward Christianity; they supposed that they must necessarily be intensely hostile to it, and that therefore they deserved, in return, to be vexed and punished. Accordingly, they embraced every opportunity to persecute the Jews, who, so far as the existing annals of those times and of that country throw any light upon the subject, did nothing to justify such animosity and its consequent persecution. In Segovia, a priest preached so violently against the Jews in the cathedral, that he inflamed the whole comunity against

them; and the spirit of persecution spread even to Sardinia and Majorca. Many Jews were slain, and others were compelled to renounce their religion, in order to preserve their lives. In Valladolid, laws were passed by the Cortez in 1412, forbidding them to go beyond the particular portion of the city which had been assigned to them; and they were not allowed to mix with the Christian community, or to exercise the trades of farmers of the public revenues, of physicians, and of many other useful and desirable occupations.

In Aragon the condition of the Jews during the thirteenth century was one of danger and misfortune. They were hampered with various laws, which prostrated their industry and diminished their prosperity. At Barcelona they were excluded from all participation in trade and commerce, and they were harrassed throughout the province of Aragon by the continued and obstinate efforts of the clergy to compel their abandonment of their own religion, and their adoption of Christianity. To aid in the accomplishments of this result, the king was prevailed upon to establish Professorships of Hebrew in the universities, in order that the priesthood might become better prepared to confront and confound the Jews in public and private disputation. Some of the most talented and zealous of the ecclesiastics addressed themselves to this new branch of knowledge, and under the guidance and tuition of converted or apostatized Jews, became proficient in the Hebrew language. Several public debates ensued between the champions of Christianity and Judaism, which were very famous in that day. One of these occurred in 1263, in the presence of James I of Aragon, at Barcelona. The champion of the Church was Paul Christiani, an eminent priest; that of the Jews was Moses, a learned Rabbi. The court, clergy, and a vast assemblage of people, attended the debate, during which both disputants displayed great ability; and the result was, as might have been expected, that not a single convert was made on either side. The only consequence was disastrous to the Jews, for the priests prevailed on the monarch to order the Jews to bring all their books to Barcelona, that they might be examined as to whether they contained any passages hostile to Christianity. The Jews complied to some extent, and sent many of their Rabbinical and Talmudical writings to the appointed place for inspection; but the result which they feared actually occurred. The priests destroyed or mutilated nearly every book which passed under their scrutiny; and had the prudent Jews not reserved some copies of all their best works, many of the most valuable treasures of Hebrew literature would now be either unknown to the world, or would exist only in an imperfect state.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 15.—It is reported that extensive gold fields have been discovered near the city of Colima, Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The Government have determined on vigorous war against the Indians, and General Sheridan has gone west to take the command. Additional troops will protect the Pacific Railway. Volunteers to protect Kansas are to be raised by General Schofield. The Indians captured a Government waggon train in Arizona, burnt it, and killed three soldiers and wounded three.

A terrible storm of rain and hail passed over Wheeling, West Virginia May 28th. A number of vineyards were ruined, the wheat and corn were cut off close to the ground, and sheep and lambs were killed in the fields. A number of persons were also injured by the hailstones, some of them seriously. The town of West Liberty, near Wheeling, is reported in ruins.

Austria has 3,000,000 acres of forests, produced by planting.

The coast of New South Wales was visited during the past month by severe storms and floods, resulting in shipwrecks and loss of life. The news of the calamity has been forwarded from Sydney, but no particulars are given.

HALIFAX, June 14. The Repeal League, established in this city to promote the abrogation of the union between Nova Scotia and the Canadian Dominion, have decided to adopt the policy of annexation to the United States.

Those Western editors have enlarged ideas of language, as of most other things. The *Pueblo Chieftain*, published away out in Arkansas, rejoices in the arrival of a "tooth carpenter" in that delectable village. An Eastern dentist would have to think twice before he would recognise himself under that designation.

A cynic, by the name of Wright, in Wrightsville, Wright county, out West, recently writing on woman's rights, said "that it is so seldom that women do right what is right that it is no more than right that when they do what is right that it should be rightly done." Now, if Mr. Wright be not right, then he had no right to write the above.

A BISHOP-DESIGNATE REPUDIATED BY THE DIOCESE.—The curious ecclesiastical quarrel in Otago remains unsettled. At a local synod recently held, the question whether the Episcopalians of the promise would accept Bishop Jenner as their spiritual overseer was decided against the right reverend prelate. The clerical votes were even—four and four; but of the 25 lay members, 15 refused to recognise a bishop in whose appointment they had no voice, and whom they suspect of strong leaning to ritualism. It is stated, however, that Dr. Jenner will assert his right to the see, for which he was duly consecrated in England.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.—The *Territorial Enterprise*, published at Virginia City, Nevada, contains an account of a very strange phenomenon, seen there early on the morning of May 15th. It was a meteor or ball of fire, apparently as large as the head of a flour barrel, of a bright, glowing red color, from every side of which, at intervals of a few minutes, darted bright rays like the straws of a broom, the ends of which sent out sparks like those from a Roman candle. This strange appearance was visible for half an hour, when it gradually set behind the mountains. The editor of the *Enterprise* says it was the strangest sight he ever saw in the heavens, and while witnessing it he felt inclined to bet that the end of all things was at hand.

A GIRDLE ROUND THE EARTH.—Often is the practical speed of the electric current brought into conversation. A very satisfactory determination of this *datum* has been made in America in connection with a measurement of the difference of longitude between San Francisco and Cambridge, Massachusetts, a distance along the wires of 3600 miles. Longitude is, where possible, measured by telegraph: thus—a clock accurately set by the stars is placed at each station, and each clock is made to transmit its beats through the line and mark them on a cronograph at the other station; the clock at the receiving station registering its bets upon the same chronograph. The beats thus appear side by side, and the difference between them is the difference of longitude in time between the two places *plus* the short interval occupied by the passage of the current through the wire. To find this in the special case to which I am referring a second wire was employed, so that a circuit of 7200 miles was completed, and signals were sent from San Francisco to Cambridge and back again, the instants of their going out and returning home being accurately recorded. The interval—the time spent by the current in traversing 7200 miles—was eight-tenths, or just three-quarters, of a second. A single battery could not work through such a length; relays—instruments for reinforcing the current—to the number of 11 were included in the circuit; so that in three-fourths of a second the signal had to be repeated 11 times. A relay requires a small fraction of a second to do its work; not enough, however, to seriously affect this determination. At the above speed a signal would go round the world in three seconds and a half. We can beat Ariel out and out.—*Once a Week.*